

Table 4 Characteristics of included studies

Citation	Study design	Study quality†	Country	Survey name	Survey years covered	Sample age‡	Survey sample size‡	Cohorts covered	Timeframe§	Indicators included¶	Indicator definition	Evidence of gender convergence
Barnes <i>et al</i> ²⁵	RCS	2	USA	Not reported	1983–1994	~12–18	70 516	<1966 to 1982+	Past 12 months	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of HED Frequency of alcohol-related problems Total alcohol consumption	1+ drinks Monthly—5+ drinks on 1+ occasions Number of days with alcohol-related consequences Daily—mean oz ethanol	Yes—greater increases among females for alcohol-related problems drove convergence in recent cohorts. Trends similar for males and females on other measures
Bergmark ^{26*}	RCS	3	Sweden	Not reported	1979–2003	18–69	3621	1910–1985	Past 12 months	Prevalence of HED Prevalence of alcohol-related problems Prevalence of alcohol abstinence	Monthly—6+ drinks on 1+ occasions Drunk 1+ occasions 0 drinks	Yes—increases among females and decreases among males in HED drove convergence in recent cohorts. Trends for males and females similar on other measures
Bjork <i>et al</i> ^{15*}	APC	1	Denmark	National Health and Morbidity Survey	1987–2005	50–75	15 144	1913–1955	Past week	Prevalence of risky drinking	Weekly—M: 22+ drinks, F: 15+ drinks	Yes—increases in heavy drinking among females but not males drove convergence in recent cohorts
Bloomfield <i>et al</i> ^{27*}	RCS	3	Finland Germany Switzerland The Netherlands	Various	1981–1992	15–74	35 098	<1940 to 1949+	Lifetime Past 12 months Past week	Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of alcohol abstinence Total alcohol consumption	Daily—M: 20 g+, F: 40 g+ ethanol 0 drinks Daily—mean g ethanol	Yes—some evidence of convergence in Finland driven by greater increases in prevalence of risky drinking and consumption by females. Trends among males and females similar in other countries
Breslow <i>et al</i> ^{28*}	SCS	4	USA	NHIS BRFSS NHSDA	2000–2001	12+	316 638	<1917 to 1936	Lifetime Past 12 months Past month	Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of alcohol abstinence	Daily—1+ drinks 0 drinks	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Bromet <i>et al</i> ^{6*}	SCS	4	Ukraine	Ukraine World Mental Health Survey	2002	18+	4725	<1953 to 1984	Lifetime	Prevalence of AUD	DSM-IV abuse or dependence	Yes—greater and more consistent increases in prevalence among females drove gender convergence in recent cohorts.
Brooks-Russell <i>et al</i> ^{29*}	RCS	2	USA	HBSC	1998–2010	11–15	50 656	1983–1999	Lifetime Past 12 months	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	Monthly—1+ drinks Drunk 1+ occasions	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Cabrera <i>et al</i> ^{30*}	RCS	2	Sweden	Not reported	1971–1993	70	3128	1901–1922	Not reported	Prevalence of any alcohol use	1+ drinks	No convergence—trends similar for males and females

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Colell <i>et al</i> ^{11*}	RCS	2	Spain	EDADES	1995–2009	15–64	131 330	1930–1994	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use Age of onset of alcohol use Cumulative incidence of use	1+ drinks Age at first use Based on first occasion of use	Yes—greater decreases in age of onset and greater increases in prevalence among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Degenhardt <i>et al</i> ⁸	SCS	4	Various**	WHO-WMH	2001–2005	16+	85 052	<1942 to 1987	Lifetime	Cumulative incidence of use	Based on first occasion of use	Yes—greater increases among females drove gender convergence in recent cohorts in 13 countries.
Grant ^{31*}	SCS	4	USA	NLAES	1992	18+	42 862	<1894 to 1974	Lifetime Past 12 months	Prevalence of any alcohol use Cumulative incidence of use Prevalence of AUD	Yearly—12+ drinks Based on first occasion of use DSM-IV alcohol dependence	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Grucza <i>et al</i> ^{32*}	RCS	2	USA	NLAES NESARC	1991–2002	18–57	85 955	1934–1983	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of AUD	Yearly—12+ drinks DSM-IV alcohol dependence	Yes—increases in use among females but not males drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Grucza <i>et al</i> ^{33*}	RCS	2	USA	NLAES NESARC	1991–2002	18+	85 955	1934–1983	Lifetime	Prevalence of AUD Age of onset of alcohol use Prevalence of AUD	DSM-IV alcohol dependence Age at first use	Yes—greater decreases in onset of drinking among females drove convergence in age of onset and dependence in recent cohorts.
Gum <i>et al</i> ^{34*}	SCS	4	USA	NCS-R	2001–2003	18+	9282	<1927 to 1985	Lifetime	Prevalence of AUD	DSM-IV alcohol abuse	Yes—greater increases in abuse among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Hahm and Cho ^{3*}	RCS	2	South Korea	Not reported	1984–1999	18–65	6159	1920–1981	Lifetime	Prevalence of AUD Age of onset of AUD	DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence Age at first experience of symptoms	Yes—increases in AUD among females and decreases among males drove gender convergence in recent cohorts. Greater decreases in onset of AUD among females drove convergence in onset of AUD in recent cohorts.
Harkonen and Makela ^{14*}	APC	1	Finland	Drinking Habits Surveys	1968–2008	15–69	16 385	1898–1993	Past 12 months	Frequency of HED	Yearly—number of occasions M:6+ drinks, F:4+ drinks	Yes—greater and more consistent increases in frequency of HED among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Hasin and Grant ³⁵	SCS	4	USA	NESARC	2001–2002	18+	43 093	<1937 to 1984	Lifetime	Prevalence of AUD	DSM-IV alcohol dependence	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Hill <i>et al</i> ^{36*}	RCS	2	Australia	Not reported	1984–1990	12–15	26 429 (1990)	1967–1978	Past week	Prevalence of any alcohol use	1+ drinks	No convergence—trends similar for males and females

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Hilton ^{37*}	RCS	2	USA	Not reported	1964–1984	18+	9739	<1900 to 1966	Past 12 months	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of risky drinking Frequency of alcohol use Frequency of HED Frequency of alcohol-related problems	1+ drinks Daily—1+ ounce ethanol Daily/weekly/monthly/yearly Weekly/monthly 5+ drinks on 1+ occasions Weekly/monthly drunk 1+ occasions	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Huckle <i>et al</i> ^{38*}	RCS	2	New Zealand	Not reported	1995–2004	14–65	16 546	1930–1990	Past 12 months	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of HED Total alcohol consumption	1+ drinks 5+ drinks typical occasion Yearly—number of drinks	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Johnson and Gerstein ^{39*}	SCS	4	USA	NHSDA	1991–1993	12+	87 915	1919–1975	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of regular use	1+ drinks before age 21 Monthly—1+ drinks before age 21	Yes—greater increases in use before 21 years among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Johnson and Gerstein ⁴⁰	APC	1	USA	NHSDA	1982–1995	12+	Not reported	1935–1979	Lifetime	Incidence of alcohol use	Based on first occasion of use	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Kallmen <i>et al</i> ^{10*}	RCS	2	Sweden	Not reported	1997–2009	17–71	3439	1926–1992	Past 12 months	Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	AUDIT—M:8+, F:6+	Yes—increases in problem drinking among females and decreases among males aged 61–71 drove convergence in recent cohorts. Trends similar for males and females in other age groups
Karam <i>et al</i> ^{41*}	RCS	2	Lebanon	The IDRAC University Substance Use Monitoring Study	1991–1999	16–22+	4308	<1970 to 1983	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of alcohol-related problems Prevalence of AUD	1+ drinks 1+ alcohol-related consequence DSM-III/DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence	Yes—greater increases on all measures except abuse among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Kemn ^{42*}	RCS	3	UK	General Household Survey	1978–1998	16+	~20 000 per year	1902–1981	Past 12 months	Prevalence of alcohol abstinence Prevalence of risky drinking	<1 drink Weekly—M:22+ drinks, F:15+ drinks	Yes—greater and more consistent increases in heavy drinking among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Kerr <i>et al</i> ⁴³	APC	1	USA	NAS	1979–2000	18+	21 588	1901–1985	Past 12 months	Total alcohol consumption	Monthly—number of drinks (beer, wine, spirits)	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Kerr <i>et al</i> ^{44*}	APC	1	USA	NAS	1979–2005	18+	28 507	1900–1988	Past 12 months	Frequency of HED Total alcohol consumption	Yearly—number of occasions 5+ drinks Monthly—number of drinks (beer, wine, spirits)	Yes—greater increases among females drove convergence in HED. Trends for consumption similar for males and females

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Kerr <i>et al</i> ¹⁸	APC	1	USA	NAS	1979–2010	18+	36 432	1900–1992	Past 12 months	Frequency of HED Total alcohol consumption	Yearly—number of occasions 5+ drinks Yearly—number of oz ethanol (beer, wine, spirits)	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Keyes <i>et al</i> ^{9*}	SCS	4	USA	NESARC	2001–2002	18+	43 093	1913–1984	Lifetime	Prevalence of HED Prevalence of AUD Total alcohol consumption (HED)	Weekly—5+ drinks on 1+ occasions (heaviest drinking period) DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence Largest number of drinks on single occasion	Yes—greater and/or more consistent increases among females drove gender convergence on all indicators, especially in prevalence of HED.
Keyes <i>et al</i> ^{15*}	RCS	2	USA	NESARC NLAES	1991–2002	18+	85 955	1934–1983	Lifetime	Age of onset of alcohol use Time from first use to dependence Time from dependence to tmt	Age at first use Years from age at first use to age at first symptoms DSM-IV alcohol dependence Years from age at first symptoms DSM-IV alcohol dependence to age at first treatment contact	Yes—greater increases in rates of alcohol initiation and dependence among females drove gender convergence in recent cohorts. However, greater decreases in time from first use to dependence among males drove divergence in recent cohorts on this indicator.
Keyes and Miech ^{17*}	APC	1	USA	NSDUH	1985–2009	12+	809 281	1910–1994	Past month	Prevalence of HED	Monthly—5+ drinks on 1+ occasions	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Kim <i>et al</i> ^{16*}	SCS	4	Hong Kong, China	Not reported	2006	18–70	9860	1936–1988	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use	1+ drinks	Yes—greater increases among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Kokkevi <i>et al</i> ¹⁷	RCS	3	Greece	Not reported	1984–1998	12–64	8056	1920–1986	Past month	Prevalence of risky drinking	Monthly—1+ drinks on 20+ occasions	Yes—greater increases among females drove convergence in recent cohorts
Kraus <i>et al</i> ^{18*}	RCS	2	Germany	Not reported	1994–1996	18–59	7501	1935–1978	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of alcohol-related problems Age of onset of alcohol use Cumulative probability of use	Monthly—1+ drinks CAGE—2+ Age at first regular use (monthly—1+ occasions) Based on first occasion of regular use (monthly—1+ occasions)	Yes—greater increases in use, and decreases in age of onset among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Kuntsche and Gmel ^{19*}	RCS	2	Switzerland	HBSC	1994–2002	~15	3792	1979–1987	Lifetime Past 12 months	Frequency of alcohol-related problems Frequency of alcohol use	Drunk 0, 1, 2–3 occasions, 4–10 occasions, 10+ occasions Never, <monthly, monthly, weekly, daily	No convergence—analysis primarily focused on changes in reasons for drinking, however, trends on other measures were similar for males and females.

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Kuntsche <i>et al</i> ^{12, 50*}	RCS	2	North America, Europe††	HBSC	1997–2006	~15	77 586	1982–1991	Lifetime	Frequency of alcohol-related problems	Drunk 0, 1, 2–3 occasions, 4–10 occasions, 10+ occasions	Yes—greater decreases in drunkenness among males drove convergence in Western countries. However, greater increases in drunkenness among females drove convergence in Eastern European countries.
Lim <i>et al</i> ^{51*}	RCS	3	Singapore	NHS	1992–2004	18–69	12 375	1923–1986	Past 12 months Past month	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of HED	Weekly—1+ drinks on 1–4 occasions, 1+ drinks on 5+ occasions Monthly—5+ drinks on 1+ occasions	Yes—greater increases among females drove gender convergence in recent cohorts.
Marques-Vidal <i>et al</i> ^{52*}	RCS	3	Portugal	NHS	1995–1999	15+	98 374	1920–1984	Past 12 months Past week	Prevalence of any alcohol use Total alcohol consumption	1+ drinks Daily—mean mL ethanol	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
McPherson <i>et al</i> ^{53*}	RCS	2	New Zealand	Not reported	1995–2000	14–65	9345	1930–1986	Past 12 months	Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of alcohol-related problems Total alcohol consumption	Yearly—20+L ethanol Weekly—drunk 1+ occasions Yearly—total mL ethanol	Yes—increases on most indicators among females drove convergence in recent cohorts. Males showed either smaller increases or no change depending on the indicator examined.
Melchior <i>et al</i> ^{54*}	SCS	4	France	GAZEL Youth Study	1999	12–26	1333	1973–1987	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use	1+ drinks	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Meng <i>et al</i> ^{16*}	APC	1	UK	GLF	1984–2009	16+	~20 000 per year	1900–1994	Past 12 months	Prevalence of alcohol abstinence Total alcohol consumption	0 drinks Weekly—mean number of drinks	Yes—increases in consumption among females and decreases among males drove convergence in recent cohorts. Trends in abstinence similar for males and females
Mercer and Khavari ^{55*}	RCS	2	USA	Not reported	1977–1985	~19–24	2756	Not reported	Past 12 months	Prevalence of alcohol abstinence Total alcohol consumption Frequency of alcohol use Total alcohol consumption (HED)	0 drinks Yearly—number of oz ethanol (beer, wine, spirits) 0–11, never-daily Number of oz typical HED occasion	Yes—greater increases among females on most measures drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Michaud <i>et al</i> ⁵⁶	RCS	2	Switzerland	SMASH	1993–2002	16–20	16 696	1973–1986	Lifetime	Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	Drunk 2+ occasions and driving 1+ times while drunk or 2+ drinking occasions per day	No convergence—trends similar for males and females

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Naimi <i>et al</i> ^{67*}	RCS	3	USA	BRFSS	1993–2001	18+	724 479	<1939 to 1983	Past month	Prevalence of HED	Monthly—5+ drinks on 1+ occasions	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Nelson and Wittchen ^{58*}	SCS	4	Germany	EDSP	1994	14–24	3021	1970–1980	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of AUD Age of onset of AUD	24+ drinks in any year DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence Age at first experience of symptoms	Yes—greater increases among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Nelson <i>et al</i> ⁶⁹	SCS	4	USA	NCS	1990–1992	15–54	8098	1936–1975	Lifetime	Prevalence of AUD Age of onset of AUD Age of onset of alcohol use	DSM-III-R alcohol dependence (any criterion) Age at first experience of symptoms Age at first use	Yes—greater decreases in age of symptom onset among females drove gender convergence in recent cohorts.
Neve <i>et al</i> ^{60*}	RCS	2	The Netherlands	Not reported	1958–1989	21–70	10 361	1888–1968	Past week	Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of alcohol abstinence Total alcohol consumption	Weekly—M:22+ drinks, F:15+ drinks 0 drinks Weekly—mean number of drinks	Yes—greater and more consistent increases among females in consumption and risky drinking drove convergence in recent cohorts. Trends for abstinence similar for males and females
Neve <i>et al</i> ^{61*}	RCS	3	The Netherlands	Not reported	1958–1993	21–70	15 428	1888–1972	Past week	Prevalence of risky drinking Total alcohol consumption Prevalence of alcohol abstinence	Weekly—M:22+ drinks, F:15+ drinks Weekly—mean number of drinks 0 drinks	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Osaki <i>et al</i> ^{62*}	RCS	2	Japan	Not reported	1996–2004	~12–18	324 562	~1978–1988	Lifetime Past month	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of HED Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	1+ drinks 1+ occasions every weekend, several occasions per week or 1+ occasions per day Monthly—6+ drinks on 1+ occasions 1+ alcohol-related consequence	Yes—greater decreases in use among males drove convergence in recent cohorts. Trends similar for males and females on other measures
Parry <i>et al</i> ^{63*}	SCS	4	South Africa	SADHS	1998	15+	13 826	<1934 to 1983	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	1+ drinks CAGE : 2+	No convergence—trends similar for men and women
Perkins ⁶⁴	RCS	2	USA	Not reported	1979–1989	17–23	3875	1956–1972	Past 12 months Past 2 weeks	Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	Fortnightly—31+ drinks 1+ alcohol-related consequence	No convergence—trends similar for males and females

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Raum <i>et al</i> ^{65*}	SCS	4	Germany	ESTHER Study	2000–2002	50–75	9953	1925–1952	Current	Total alcohol consumption	Daily—mean g ethanol	Yes—greater increases among females from recent birth cohorts drove gender convergence.
Roche and Deehan ⁶⁶	RCS	2	Australia	NDSHS	1985–1995	12+	Not reported	1968–1981	Not reported	Prevalence of HED	M: 5+ drinks, F: 3+ drinks	Yes—greater increases among females drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Royo-Bordonada <i>et al</i> ^{67*}	SCS	4	Spain	Not reported	1989	18+	2495	<1924 to 1971	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use	1+ drinks	Yes—greater increases among females drove convergence in younger cohorts.
Seedat <i>et al</i> ⁶	SCS	4	Various‡‡	WHO-WMH	2001–2005	18+	72 933	<1937 to 1987	Lifetime	Prevalence of AUD	DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence	Yes—greater and/or more consistent increases among females drove convergence in recent cohorts in 12 countries.
Simons-Morton <i>et al</i> ^{68*}	RCS	2	Various§§	HBSC	1998–2006	11–15	120 548	1983–1995	Lifetime Past month	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	Monthly—1+ occasions Drunk 2+ occasions	Yes—greater increases in use among females drove gender convergence in recent cohorts in 10 countries. Increases in drunkenness among females but not males drove gender convergence in recent cohorts in 9 countries.
Smyth <i>et al</i> ^{69*}	RCS	3	Ireland	Not reported	2002–2006	15–64	9885	1935–1991	Lifetime	Age of onset of alcohol use	Age at first use	Yes—greater decreases in age of onset among females drove gender convergence in recent cohorts.
Sourander <i>et al</i> ^{70*}	RCS	2	Finland	Not reported	1998–2008	13–17	3027	1981–1995	Current	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	Monthly—1+ occasions Monthly/weekly—drunk 1+ occasions	No convergence—greater decreases on both measures among females drove gender divergence.
Stoltenberg <i>et al</i> ⁷¹	SCS	4	USA	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	1990	<1930 to >1949	Lifetime	Prevalence of AUD Age of onset of alcohol use	DSM-III-R dependence before age 25 Age at first use	Yes—greater decreases in age of onset among females drove gender convergence in recent cohorts. Trends for dependence before age 25 similar for males and females
Vieno <i>et al</i> ⁷²	RCS	2	Italy	HBSC	2002–2010	11–15	13 174	1987–1999	Lifetime	Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	Drunk 1+ occasions	Yes—decreases among males but not females drove convergence in 2 out of 5 regions in Italy.
Villalbi ^{73*}	RCS	2	Spain	FRISC Study PASE Project	1987–1992	12–15	2135	1972–1980	Lifetime/ current	Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	Daily—1+ drinks Drunk 1+, 2+ occasions	Yes—decreases in daily risky drinking among males but not females and increases in drunkenness among females but not males drove convergence in recent cohorts.
Von Soest and Wichstrom ⁷⁴	RCS	2	Norway	Not reported	1992–2010	16–17	9245	1975–1994	Past 12 months	Frequency of alcohol-related problems	Yearly—drunk 0 to 50+ occasions	No convergence—trends similar for males and females

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Table 4 Continued

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Waern <i>et al</i> ^{75*}	RCS	2	Sweden	Not reported	1976–2006	75	1056	1901–1930	Current	Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of alcohol abstinence	Daily—3+ drinks 0 drinks	Yes—increases in risky drinking among females but not males drove gender convergence in recent cohorts. Trends for abstinence similar for males and females
White <i>et al</i> ^{76*}	RCS	2	Australia	Not reported	1984–1996	12–17	31 529	1967–1984	Lifetime Current	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of alcohol abstinence Total alcohol consumption	Weekly—1+ occasions Not specified 0 drinks Weekly—number of drinks	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
Wilsnack <i>et al</i> ⁷⁷	SCS	4	Various	GENACIS	1997–2007	15+	113 901	1932–1989	Lifetime Past 12 months Current	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of risky drinking Prevalence of HED Prevalence of alcohol abstinence	1+ drinks Weekly—5+ occasions, yearly—8468+ g ethanol Daily—60+g 0 drinks	No convergence—trends similar for males and females
York <i>et al</i> ⁷⁸	SCS	4	USA	Not reported	1999/2000	18+	2631	1908–1982	Lifetime	Prevalence of any alcohol use Age of onset of alcohol use	1+ drinks before age 15 First drink before age 15	Yes—greater decreases in age of onset among females drove gender convergence in age of onset and prevalence of first use before age 15 in recent cohorts.
Zhang <i>et al</i> ^{79*}	Long.	2	USA	The Framingham Heart Study	1948–2003	18+	10 333	<1900–1959	Past month	Prevalence of risky drinking Cumulative incidence of AUD Total alcohol consumption	M: 25+g ethanol per day or 1+ HED occasions, F: 13+g ethanol per day or 1+ HED occasions ICD-9 alcohol abuse, dependence, withdrawal, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, alcoholic cirrhosis, delirium tremens, alcohol detoxification therapy Daily—mean g ethanol	No convergence—trends similar for males and females

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Zhong and Schwartz ⁸⁰	RCS	2	USA	MTF	1980–2005	13–18	Not reported	1962–1992	Past 12 months Past 2 weeks	Prevalence of any alcohol use Prevalence of HED Prevalence of alcohol-related problems	1+ drinks on 1+, 6+, 40+ occasions 5+ drinks on 1+ occasions Drunk 1+, 6+, 40+ occasions	No convergence—trends similar for males and females

*Included in quantitative synthesis. Studies were excluded if they did not collect data on a key indicator, did not report sample size, reported both male and female prevalence of indicator as <5%, raw prevalence estimates could not be extracted from the paper, or data were extracted from another study.

†1=repeated cross-sectional studies that conducted APC analysis; 2=repeated cross-sectional studies that separated age and cohort effects (either by presenting data across cohorts in a single age group or by presenting data across cohorts in separate age groups); 3=repeated cross-sectional studies that did not attempt to separate age and cohort effects; 4=single cross-sectional studies that reported lifetime estimates of at least one target indicator by sex and age groups (proxy for birth cohorts).

‡Sample age and size refer in most cases to the entire survey/s. If subgroup analyses were conducted and full survey sample sizes were not reported, sample size refers to that of the subgroup. Estimates included in meta-analyses used sample ages, sizes and cohorts specific to each estimate.

§Timeframe varied by indicator, survey occasion or country for some studies. Estimates included in meta-analyses used the timeframe specific to each estimate.

¶In some cases, additional alcohol-related indicators were measured but did not contribute to assessment of gender convergence. For single cross-sectional studies, only indicators that were assessed over lifetime were included.

**Belgium, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa, Spain, The Netherlands, Ukraine, USA.

††Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA.

‡‡Belgium, Colombia, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, The Netherlands, Ukraine, USA.

§§Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, USA.

¶¶Argentina, Australia, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Uganda, UK, USA, Uruguay.

APC, age-period-cohort studies; AUD, Alcohol Use Disorder; BRFSS, Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System; DSM, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders; EDADES, Spanish National Survey on Drugs; EDSP, Early Developmental Stages of Psychopathology Study; F, female; GENACIS, Gender, Alcohol and Culture: an International Study; GLF, General Lifestyle Survey; HED, Heavy Episodic Drinking; HBSC, Health Behaviour in School Aged Children Study; ICD, International Classification of Diseases; IDRAC, Institute for Development, Research and Applied Care; Long., longitudinal; M, male; MTF, Monitoring the Future Study; NAS, National Alcohol Surveys; NCS, National Comorbidity Survey; NCS-R, National Comorbidity Survey—Replication; NDSH, National Drug Strategy Household Survey; NESARC, National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions; NHIS, National Health Interview Survey; NHS, National Health Survey; NHSD, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse; NLAES, National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiology Survey; NSDUH, National Survey on Drug Use and Health; RCS, repeated cross-sectional surveys; SADHS, South African Demographic and Health Survey; SCS, single cross-sectional surveys; SMASH, Swiss Multicenter Adolescent Surveys on Health; tmt, treatment; WHO-WMH, WHO World Mental Health Surveys.